

| Year | Percentage of Population Aged 65 and Over |
|------|---|
| 1950 | 7% |
| 1960 | 10% |
| 1970 | 12% |
| 1980 | 14% |
| 1990 | 16% |
| 2000 | 18% |
| 2020 | 20% |

[illegible]

NEW SOUTH WALES
PARLIAMENT.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, JULY 23.
The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. MOORE moved that Mr. W. McCourt
Chairman of Committees of the Whole House for
present session.
The motion was agreed to unanimously.
Mr. McCourt briefly returned thanks, a
statement that, with the generous assistance of mem-
bers in both sides of the House, he hoped to be able
to discharge the duties of the post satisfactorily.

NEW RULE. That this House will, uesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing a bill to protect the wages of workmen employed in joint stock companies; to provide for the payment of wages in more than one instalment due by companies; and to amend the Companies Act, 1873, and the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act of 1892."

The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Ross moved, That this House will, uesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing a bill to restrict and prohibit, in any way, the election of members by juvenile members of the community."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cohen moved,—"That the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the Assembly during a previous session, be now reintroduced at the stage it reached at the time of such interruption."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved,—"That the Municipalities Act of 1897 Amending Bill, which was introduced in the Assembly during a previous session, be now reintroduced."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved,—"That This House will, under next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the expediency of bringing it all to fix the same, and regulate the weight of bushels in the said and county ships."

It was so resolved.

The Minister for Mines moved,—"That this House, on its next sitting day, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to provide a fund for the benefit of persons injured by mining accidents, and the persons killed or injured by such accidents and for purposes incidental to or consequent upon those objects."

The Minister for Works moved that the Macleiver Harbour Works Bill, the Manning River Harbour Works Bill, the Hastings River Harbour Works Bill, and the Nambucca River Harbour Works Bill, all of which were forwarded to the Legislative Council during a previous session, which were not finally dealt with, be again sent to the Council."

The motion was agreed to.
The Colonial Secretary moved,—"That friendly Societies Bill, which was introduced in the Assembly during a previous session, be now introduced."
The motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.
Mr. Chanter moved,—"That there be laid upon the table all papers, letters, and other documents relating to the claims of Mrs. Guilfoyle, widow of the late Mr. Guilfoyle, forester, at Moama, and used in the service, for a gratuity or allowance."

The motion was agreed to.

POLITE LANGUAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER made a statement to the House said that a member had written to him, stating that on a certain page of the "Herald" debate

ery offensive remark made by a member of the House during the course of argument was reported by the expression indicated in a forcible manner to another member was not speaking the truth. That was a bad use to make of "Harvard" and the remedy was with members, who

ought not to make use of such expressions. It was lamentable to see how the pages of writing ought to be a useful book were disfigured by interruptions. In our debate last session one member was interrupted 33 times in 38 minutes, and another member was interrupted 47 times in 23 minutes. It is a fact that no language was used in the House during the course of debates which should not be tolerated, either there or anywhere else—language which, if used a few years ago, would have led to a mobbed. He appealed to members to be more careful with regard to the language which they used, and also to cease from interruptions, which frequently led to disorderly scenes.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.—CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

The debate on the motion for the adoption of the Address in Reply was continued. The motion was as follows:—"To his Excellency the Right Honourable William Earl Beauchamp, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George, Governor and Commander

Chief of its colony of New South Wales and dependencies. May it please your Excellency, —
 Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, desire to express our thanks for your Excellency's speech, and to assure you of our unfeigned attachment to her Most Gracious

Majesty's throne and person. We join with your Excellency in the hope that the decision recorded by the electors on June 20 will be fraught with lasting benefits to the Australian people, and we are prepared to take the necessary steps to give effect thereto without delay. We will give our

consideration to such of the important measures enumerated in your Excellency's speech as may be submitted to us. We trust that our labours will prove of benefit to all classes of the people." As the following amendment had been moved by Mr. Storey:—"This House, recognising that increased taxation through the Customs will be

address to her Majesty the Queen has been passed. It should be introduced immediately by the Government which should give to New South Wales producers and manufacturers a fair start under changed conditions that the federation would bring.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said that it was very encouraging in the address to read the remarks referring to the great question of federation. It was very proper to speak of as the irresistible mandate of the people.

and when a cause had been supported by 107, votes with a majority of 25,000 votes in its favour thought that it was high time that all who believe a majority rule, and who desired to see the will of the people prevail, should accept that verdict. He rejoiced therefore to note that some hon. members supported the England Bill, and who had voted

no opposed the Federal Bill, and who had voted in this debate, had indicated their intention of accepting the defeat. He would urge all those who had given a pledge of doing so to follow exactly the same course. If there was to be finality on this question surely that stage had now been reached. If the Governor's speech meant anything at all

erant, he presumed, that as soon as this debate over and the decision of Victoria and Tasmania taken the Government would at once bring forward an address to the Queen in order consummate a federal movement. With regard to the other portions of the Governor's speech it was certainly pro-

... No less than 24 proposals were outlined. The Premier did not imagine that he was going to put all those through in one session or in one Parliament. Two or three of the measures would be more than sufficient to engage the attention of Parliament in one session. It seemed as if the Government had not at all the work in the other countries.

gent had put all his goods in his shop window in order to show what it would do if it was allowed to remain in office. Now he wanted to show that there were other matters which ought to be gone on with before many of those outlined in the Government speech. Next year they would have the great question coming up again. By the middle of

near there would be a stronger agitation with regard to the 8,000,000 acres falling back to Crown by the termination of pastoral leases took place in the year 1861, when the great free selection before survey occurred. All the selectors and of squatters besides the people

would come from Victoria, would all be hungers for those lands. He believed that it would be absolutely necessary for the Minister for Lands to take care that every acre of agricultural land within reach of a railway or within a district which was likely to be reached by a railway in the near future should be reserved for the purposes of settlement.

Five or six million acres would go no way to satisfy the demand of the people for land. Outside these agricultural areas, in pastoral country, in the dry districts the pastoralists ought to have a fair and he would say generous treatment. The assessment of the value of conditional

... was most necessary. Then measures should be taken to mitigate the effects of droughts which played such havoc with all the industries of the whole country. There was nothing in the Speaker's remarks regarding water conservation and irrigation.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said that too long had been making a mockery of this question. (The speaker: "Hear, hear. Quite right.") It was a scandal that as yet nothing had been done to meet the dire effects of the drought. The Government

...the Government of India had constructed 5000 miles of railway for the purpose of carrying food to famine-stricken people, and it would be possible for the Government of this colony to construct a system of light railways in order to carry away the starving stock from drought-stricken districts. It would also be possible

The Government did not seem to have realised the necessity for constructing such railways, but he contended the work should be carried out without delay. The colony had suffered tremendous losses of stock, and the Government should take steps to compensate the owners.

might have been prevented if such railways existed in his opinion the much-vaunted Advance to Settlement had not given satisfaction ; in fact, it had been almost a failure. It was absurd to expect that an advance of £500,000 they were going to relieve a large number of the distressed settlers of

colony. If they could by the establishment of a Bank enable the settlers to obtain money on easy terms, then they should at once proceed to the establishment of such a bank. He was very pleased, therefore, to see that the proposal had obtained prominence in the Governor's Speech. The colon

of South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Victoria, all had Acts for assisting

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